

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.

Received up to 26th April, 1881.

POLITICAL.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 18th April publishes an article
The abandonment of Kandahar. of communicated by a correspondent
whose *nom de plume* is Azad Mirza.

Circulation,
660 copies.

The writer states that it appears from one telegraphic message that Aiyub Khan has been killed ; from another that he is at present in great trouble and distress and that his power is being broken every day, so that he will never be able to attack Abdul Rahman Khan, &c. The news received from Afghanistan about him so widely differs that it is difficult to say what is actually his present position. In our opinion he will undoubtedly make one more effort to seize the throne. The Afghans hate Abdul Rahman and regard Aiyub Khan as the rightful heir to the throne. There is reason to think that the making over of Kandahar to Abdul Rahman Khan will make Aiyub Khan and other Afghan sardars still more dissatisfied. Probably they will unite together against him. Even

Hashim Khan may for a time cast in his lot with Aiyub Khan. Had the Government retained possession of Kandahar, no sardar would have had the courage to attack it. It is to be regretted that the Home Government has decided to abandon that province. Difficulties are sure to arise in Afghanistan which will again necessitate the despatch of an expedition to that country at a great cost.

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 23rd April says that the European Powers have given their judgment in regard to the quarrel between Turkey and Greece. It is to be regretted that their judgment seems only to be a prelude to war. Why did they interfere? Was it the object of their intervention only to give time to Turkey and Greece to complete their military preparations? The European powers have decided that Turkey should make over Epirus to Greece. The Porte has *nolens volens* acquiesced in their decision and expressed its readiness to cede the district to Greece. But she is not satisfied. She demands Prevesa in addition to Epirus, and threatens to declare war against Turkey in case of refusal. The European Powers should compel her to accept their decision; otherwise they will be held responsible for the bloodshed that will ensue, and their prestige will be lowered in the eyes of the world.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mashīr-i-Qaisr* of the 19th April says that France was generally considered to have been quite weakened by the late Franco-German war. Hitherto she remained quiet; but, looking at the conduct of other European Powers, she has now bestirred herself. She has declared war against Tunis. But Tunis is a very weak State, and she can obtain no fame by waging war against it. If she desired for fame, she should have endeavoured to wreak vengeance on Germany or tried strength with any other Power equal to herself. Tunis is a weak State, but still she will find it a hard nut to crack. Turkey is sure to render aid to it.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore) of the 23rd April publishes an

Circulation,
490 copies.

The alleged misconduct of the Nawab of Bahawalpur towards his two Hindu servants.

anonymous letter received from Bahawalpur. The writer states that the Nawab tied the hands and feet of one Panna Mal, a Hindu servant of his, and cast him into a tank. As he struggled in the water the Nawab and his courtiers laughed and enjoyed the scene. After some time he was picked up half-dead and then beaten with shoes. The lock of hair which he had on the top of his head as a mark of his religion was shaved and soup was put into his mouth. He was thus made a Musalman by force. The writer also states that the Nawab ordered the *thanadár* to repair some road. The *thanadár* at once sent for the labourers and employed them on the road. Hardly one hour had elapsed since the order for the repair of the road was given when the Nawab went to see the road. He became very angry with the *thanadár* on finding it not fully repaired, and flogged him severely. This is the way in which the Hindus are treated at Bahawalpur since the occurrence of the *Holi* riots.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 19th April says that

Circulation,
276 copies.

The appointment of a Native Judge to the Allahabad High Court.

Mr. Pearson, who was a very old and distinguished Judge of the Allahabad High Court, has retired from the public service. Rumour pointed to several European officers as his probable successors, but no one has yet been appointed in his place. A rumour has recently spread to the effect that the question of appointing a native is under the consideration of the Government, and the Judges of the High Court are said to be in favour of the proposal. It is difficult to say how far this rumour is correct. We are glad to hear of the proposal, and we will be doubly glad when we hear that an able man like that Native Judge of the Calcutta High Court who is dead, but whose admirable judgments still bear testi-

mony to his ability, has been selected for the post. After the Allahabad High Court it will be the turn of the Lahore Chief Court to have a Native Judge. Perhaps there will be some difficulty in finding a native in these provinces fit for a High Court Judgeship, but in the Panjab the Government will have no difficulty whatever. The Panjab University will have turned out many Oriental scholars capable of taking a seat on the bench of the Lahore Chief Court by the time the Government resolves to appoint a Native Judge to that Court!

Circulation,
715 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 23rd April says that all Europe and India must have received the news of Earl Beaconsfield's death with profound regret. He was a great statesman and a very learned man. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but he earned his reputation by his own exertions. His death has been deeply regretted by Her Majesty, who said, on hearing of his death, that she has lost in him a sincere friend and councillor. Her Majesty was so kind to him that she once accepted his invitation to a dinner when he was Prime Minister. Since the time of Charles III (*sic*) no British Sovereign bestowed such honour on any of his subjects. No one in Parliament could rival his eloquence. He was a man of great perseverance. He carried every measure into execution which he or any member of his party ever introduced in Parliament. The most memorable event of his administration was the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India. He hated spirituous liquors, of which Mr. Gladstone is fond. The Conservatives cannot too deeply regret the death of their Chief. It will be difficult for them to fill his place. The *Oudh Akhbár* refers to *Vivian Grey* and *Endymion* as his best novels.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbár* of the 20th April, referring to the death of Earl Beaconsfield, remarks that he was the head of the

Conservative party and a great friend of the Musalmans, especially of the Turks. But for the powerful opposition of Mr. Gladstone he would have rendered aid to Turkey in the late Russo-Turkish war. It was his interference that saved the Turkish Empire from being utterly destroyed by Russia. His death cannot be too deeply regretted.

A correspondent of the *Núr-al-Anwár* (Cawnpore) of the 23rd April urges that some arrangements should be made for the payment of pensions at Mecca or Jedda to those Indian Musalmans who, after their retirement from the public service, go to Mecca on a pilgrimage or permanently settle down there. The Government of India should send the money to the British consul at Jedda, and he should pay it to the pensioners. A deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. may be made from the pension of each man in order to meet the expenditure incurred on account of exchange, postage, &c. Another scheme that suggests itself to our mind is this, that the Government should send an officer once every year to Mecca to pay the pensions. His pay and travelling expenses should be paid from the money deducted from the pensions in the manner above proposed.

Circulation,
337 copies.

The *Dabidaba-i-Qaisari* of the 16th April says that when the Government professes to show equal indulgence to all classes of its subjects, it does not appear to be justified in supporting only the churches and not rendering any pecuniary aid to the Hindu temples and Muhammadan mosques. It is unjust that the money of the Hindu and Musalman tax-payers should be devoted to the support of churches. Moreover, it appears from a letter which Lord Hartington has sent to the Government of India that European officials generally do not attend the churches for whose benefit they have been established, so that the money spent on the churches is simply useless. The

Circulation,
225 copies.

writes urges that the Government should support Hindu temples and Muhammadan mosques and not churches.

Circulation,
129 copies.

The Pramod Sindhu (Amraoti) of the 18th April, referring to the despatch sent by the Secretary of State to the Government of India

The Press Act.

on the subject of the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, remarks that the despatch clearly shows his impartiality. He condemns the Act on the ground that it applies only to the native papers and not to the English press, and urges that it should be repealed. We do not agree with him in thinking that any alterations are necessary in section 124A. of the Indian Penal Code. To expunge the explanation attached to the section in question would be tantamount to prohibiting the making of any hostile comments on the measures of Government. The provisions of section 124A. are severe enough. If any changes must be made in that section in the event of the repeal of the Press Act, we should prefer the Press Act should be maintained rather than any changes should be introduced in that section.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The Waqáya-i-Álam (Gházípur) of the 18th April publishes an article communicated by some mukhtars. They say that when the

The Mukhtars.

mukhtars have to pass an examination in the Revenue and Rent Acts, it is difficult to realize why they are not allowed to plead in court in revenue and rent suits.

Circulation,
325 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 23rd April, writing from Muttra, says that the European soldier who shot a Hindu mendicant simply because the latter prohibited him from shooting in the garden has been acquitted by the Magistrate of Muttra. We should not at all be surprised at his acquittal. This is not the only case of its kind. There are many cases on record in which Europeans who had killed natives were not adequately punished.

The *Akhbār-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 23rd April, in continuation of the article which it had in its last issue on Lord Lytton's Indian administration, remarks that another great defect in the Press Act is that it recognizes an invidious distinction between the Native and the English press which is opposed to the principles of British rule. Moreover, it should be observed that the native papers do not criticise the acts and measures of Government half so strongly as the English. There was not the least necessity for such severe legislation. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Lord Ripon's Government has been convinced of this, and there is reason to hope that the Act will be soon repealed. Perhaps no Viceroy ever incurred such great popular odium as Lord Lytton. Some persons are of opinion that Lord Lytton and the ex-Ministers of England are great statesmen. But a Government with which the people are dissatisfied and pray for a change must be considered to be a failure.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The same paper says :—When we had just finished the above article, we heard of the death of Earl Beaconsfield, the late Prime Minister of England. He had some faults, but still he was one of the greatest British statesmen of his age. He was a very shrewd man. He entered Parliament at a very young age. When he delivered his maiden speech in the House of Commons, the House laughed and would not listen to him. He endeavoured much to attract the attention of the House, but in vain. He was then annoyed and said :—“I have begun several times many things in my life, and I have often succeeded at last. I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me.” He fulfilled his word. By his energy and ability he rose to the Premiership and earned a world-wide fame.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* of the 18th April expresses its dissatisfaction with the late municipal elections of Lahore. Those candi-

Circulation,
425 copies.

dates who spent money in securing the votes of lower classes were of course successful, while those who depended on the votes of respectable persons, whose number is smaller than the lower classes, were defeated.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The Panjābi Akhbār of the 23rd April publishes an article communicated by a teacher in a middle school. The writer, referring to the three Persian courses which have recently been published by the Educational Department of the Panjab for the use of middle schools in that province, remarks that the books are filled with difficult and obsolete Turkish and Persian words which no ordinary teacher knows, nor are they to be found in common dictionaries. A glossary of such terms should be given at the end of each book.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
325 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasīm-i-Agra* of the 23rd April complains that the people who travel by the camel dāk which runs between Gwalior and Indore are exposed to great inconvenience from different causes :—First, the public has been given to understand that not more than 16 men will as a rule be placed in each cart, but the writer has sometimes personally seen as many as 25 men placed in the cart. It is easy to conceive how great inconvenience must result to the passengers from such over-crowding. Secondly, the cart does not wait for the railway passengers. It starts before the arrival of the train. Thirdly, the passengers are treated with great discourtesy by the cartmen. Fourthly, the camels used to drag the cart are generally very weak and sick. The cartmen beat them cruelly in order to make them go, and the passengers have sometimes to walk for miles.

Circulation,
193 copies.

The Nairang-i-Mazāmīn (Muttra) of the 15th April is glad to state that the municipal committee has expressed its opinion in

The banishment of monkeys from Muttra.

favour of the banishment of monkeys from Muttra. Munshi Gopal Rao, Secretary to the committee, has submitted a report on the subject, with the unanimous approval of the members, to the president. The secretary says in the report that the monkeys really do great mischief, and that the people would be glad to see the town freed of those brutes. He is of opinion that they should be caught and removed to the Bharatpur forest with the permission of the Maharaja, or to the Dehra Dún forest, which extends from Dehra Dún to Nepal. The removal to the Dehra Dún forest will be more costly, but it is no doubt a more suitable place than Bharatpur.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjab* of the 18th April, writing from Multan, states that a quarrel has taken place between the Hindus and Musalmans at that place.

Circulation,
660 copies.

Quarrel between the Hindus and Musalmans at Multan.

A butcher exposed beef in the bazar for sale. The Hindus complained against him to the Magistrate. He was fined Rs. 5, and some other persons had to give security for Rs. 50 for future good conduct. The next day some butchers again brought beef into the bazar, but the Hindus said nothing, as about 150 Musalmans were present in the masjid, which is situated in the centre of the bazar, at the time and were in a state of excitement. Since then the Hindus do not purchase flesh from the butchers and have opened their own shops for the sale of mutton. The Musalmans, too, have no dealings with the Hindu shop-keepers and have established their own shops for the sale of different articles. They are also endeavouring to induce the tailors, barbers, washermen, and sweepers not to do any work for the Hindus.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* of the 23rd April, writing from Rajputana under date the 17th April, states that since a notorious robber of Tonkri, Shekhawati, has been captured and sent to the jail at Ajmere, his friends and relatives, who are about

Robberies in Ajmere.

Circulation,
490 copies.

fifty in number, have been committing robberies. It was they who plundered the Binhai village. They threatened a trader of the village with horrible torture. They wrapped his fingers with cotton soaked in oil and set fire to it. In this way he was compelled to point out where his hidden treasure lay. He made over one thousand and four hundred rupees, the hard earnings of his whole life, to them in order to save his life. The next day they robbed some women, who had come from Hyderabad, of their jewellery and wounded the men who were with them. One of the men who supplicated the robbers with joined hands not to beat the women had both his hands pierced through with a spear. Two days ago they robbed a camel cart on the boundary of the British and Udaipur territories.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Panjab Punch* (Lahore) of the 19th April, in its local news column, complains that the Railway police constables at the Lahore Central station generally abuse the passengers and treat them with great discourtesy. The writer then refers to the alleged misconduct of a constable named Thamman Singh towards a respectable man on the 16th April.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Ashab-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	1881. April 18th & 22nd	1881. April 21st & 25th respectively.	660 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	21st	23rd	225
3 <i>Asar-i-Sikandari</i> ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bekhsh	19th	22nd	...
4 <i>Akbar-i-Azam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	23rd	26th	140
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Ram	20th & 23rd	23rd & 26th	1,700
6 <i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Falyas Beg	23rd	26th	80
7 <i>Akhbar-i-Oudh</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ganga Prasad	8th	24th	...
8 <i>Almal-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhi-al-din	19th	22nd	80
9 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai	19th & 23rd	21st & 25th respectively.	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	16th	20th	185 copies.
11 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	18th	21st	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12 <i>Anwar-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	25th	26th	125 copies.
13 <i>Ahrasaf-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	21st	23rd	100
14 <i>Berur Samachar</i> ...	Akols ...	Marathi	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	18th	22nd	250
15 <i>Bharat Bandhu</i> ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi	Ditto	Pota Ram	22nd	25th	147
16 <i>Bharat Dipika</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Monthly	Mukund Ram	For the month of Beshakh.	22nd	...

List of papers examined—(continued).

Sl. No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	<i>Dabab-i-Qaisari</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	April 16th	1881. April 20th	225 copies.
18	<i>Dabab-i-Sikandri</i> ...	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	" 18th	" " 25th	410 "
19	<i>Dakki Punch</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Husein Ali	" 23rd	" " 22nd	225 "
20	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i> ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 20th	" " 21st	" "
21	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i> ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	" 17th	" " 21st	" "
22	<i>Harish Chandrika</i> ...	Udaipur ...	Hindi	Monthly	Damodar Shastri ...	For the month of Chetr.	" " "	180 "
23	<i>Hayat Jawidani</i> ...	Agra ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Jhabbe Lal	April 20th	" 23rd	" "
24	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 20th & 23rd	" 22nd & 25th respectively.	188 "
25	<i>Jan Janshed</i> ...	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	" 1st, & 8th	" 24th	160 "
26	<i>Karnamah</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 18th	" 21st	250 "
27	<i>Kashi Patrika</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleswar Prasad...	" 22nd	" 24th	725 copies (including 370 copies taken by Govt.)
28	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Rev. T. Craven	" "	" "	310 copies.
29	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i> , Benares ...	Benares ...	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	" 18th	" " 23rd	350 "
30	<i>Khair Khud-i-Pan-jab.</i>	Gujranwala.	Urdu	Ditto	Brij Lal	" 20th	" " 23rd	600 "
31	<i>Koh-i-Nur</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	" 20th & 23rd	" 23rd & 26th respectively.	490 copies (including 86 copies taken by Govt.)
32	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly	Saiyid Jamil-al-din.	" 19th	" 22nd	325 copies.

33 Lucknow Gazette	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Lachman Prasad...	...	24th	...	26th	...	150	...
34 Lytton Gazette	Delhi ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bulaqi Das ...	...	"	...	"	...	100	...
35 Marwar Gazette	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Gobardhan Das ...	...	"	...	23rd	...	200	...
36 Mashri-i-Qaisar	Lucknow, ...	Urdu	...	Urdu	...	Ghulam Muhammad ...	...	"	...	20th	...	250	...
37 Mitra Vilas	Lahore ...	Hindi	...	Hindi	...	Mokand Ram ...	...	"	...	24th	...	46	...
38 Mutla-i-Nar	Cawnpore, ...	Urdu	...	Urdu	...	Nabi Bakhsa ...	...	"	...	21st	...	120	...
39 Naiyar-i-Azam	Moradabad ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjad Ali ...	...	"	...	20th	...	193	...
40 Nawrang Mazdamin	Muttra ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mewa Ram ...	...	"	...	26th	...	200	...
41 Najmal Akhbar	Etawah ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Hayat, ...	...	"	...	"	...	325	...
42 Nasim-i-Agra	Agra ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamna Das ...	...	"	...	22nd	...	106	...
43 Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur, ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ambica Prasad ...	...	"	...	23rd	...	460	...
44 Nar Afshan	Ludhiana, ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry, ...	...	"	...	"	...	337	...
45 Nar-al-Anwar	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub, ...	...	"	...	20th to 26th	...	715	...
46 Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sheo Prasad ...	...	"	...	respectively.	...	cluding 90	...
47 Oudh Punch	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sajjad Husain ...	...	19th	...	22nd	...	600	...
48 Panjab Akhbar	Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Asiz, ...	...	"	...	24th, & 26th	...	275	...
49 Panjab Punch	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fateh-al-din ...	...	19th	...	respectively.	...	150	...
50 Patiala Akhbar	Patiala ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rikhi Kesh ...	...	"	...	24th	...	300	...
51 Prasad Sindhu	Amraoti ...	Marathi	...	Marathi	...	Kshvant Govind Sa- tarkar.	...	"	...	"	...	129	...
52 Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut ...	Urdu	...	Urdu	...	Rai Ganeshi Lal ...	...	20th	...	23rd	...	70	...
53 Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad, ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Latif ...	...	24th	...	25th	...	125	...
54 Rafik-i-Am	Shikot ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Divan Chand ...	...	"	...	26th	...	600	...
55 Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nadir Ali Shah ...	...	"	...	20th & 22nd	...	517	...
56 Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bahadur Sarup ...	...	16th	...	respectively.	...	110	...
57 Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Barkat Ali ...	...	23rd	...	23rd	...	200	...
58 Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	Bhawalpur ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Quds ...	...	21st	...	25th	...	455	...
59 Sagar-i-Hind	Amritsar, ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rajab Ali ...	...	23rd	...	26th	...	200	...

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1881.	1881.	
60	<i>Said-al-Akbar</i>	Budaun ...	Urdu	Weekly	Afzal Ali	April 8th & 15th	April 25th	75 copies.
61	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudha-</i> <i>kar.</i>	Udaipur ...	Hindi	Ditto	Banahi Dhar	" 18th	" 22nd	225
62	<i>Shola-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Haider Ali	" 19th	" "	300
63	<i>Sarya Kani</i>	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Waman Narain Raje	" 20th	" 26th	"
64	<i>Tuhrib-ut-Ahlaq</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu	Monthly	Golab Rai	For the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal.	" 20th	94
65	<i>Tairhwa Saddi</i>	Agra ...	Ditto	Ditto	Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	For the month of Safar.	" 26th	300
66	<i>Urdu Akbar</i>	Akola ...	Marathi-King- lish.	Weekly	Dhondo Balkrishna.	April 9th & 16th	" 20th	325
67	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Shalkot ...	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Chand	" 9th & 23rd	" 23rd & 26th respectively.	900
68	<i>Vriia Dhara</i>	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaakar	" 18th	" 24th	153
69	<i>Waqiya Alam</i>	Ghazipur,	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	" "	" 21st	250

ALLAHABAD:

The 30th April, 1881.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.